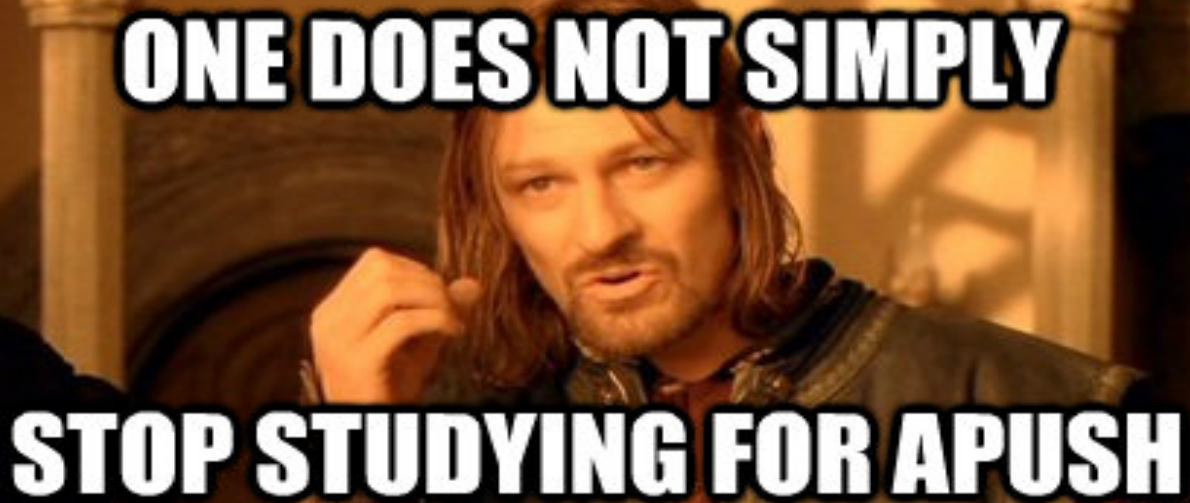


APUSH Content Review

Volume I [1491-1898]



**ONE DOES NOT SIMPLY
STOP STUDYING FOR APUSH**

quckmeme.com

Name:

Date:

Period:

This review was created in conjunction with Daniel Jocz' APUSH Explained video series.

Videos can be accessed at: <https://www.apushexplained.com>

Period 1 (1491-1607) and Period 2 (1607-1754)

- Go to <http://www.apushexplained.com/periods-1--2-explained-1491-1754.html>
- Scroll all the way down to the bottom until you see APUSH Period 1 and 2 Key Concepts Reviewed!
- Watch the video and complete the graphic organizers. Then, in this box, write a one paragraph summary of the time period.

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Period 1 (1491-1607) and Period 2 (1607-1754)

{ Big Ideas }

1. There were similarities and differences between Spanish, French, English and Dutch colonization of North America.
2. The English colonies were mostly allowed to govern themselves
(_____)
3. Native Americans and Europeans engaged in a variety of complex relationships.
4. Slavery developed in the colonies during this period.

Diverse patterns of colonization emerged because:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

French and Dutch colonial efforts used _____ and _____ with American Indians to acquire _____ and other products for export to Europe.

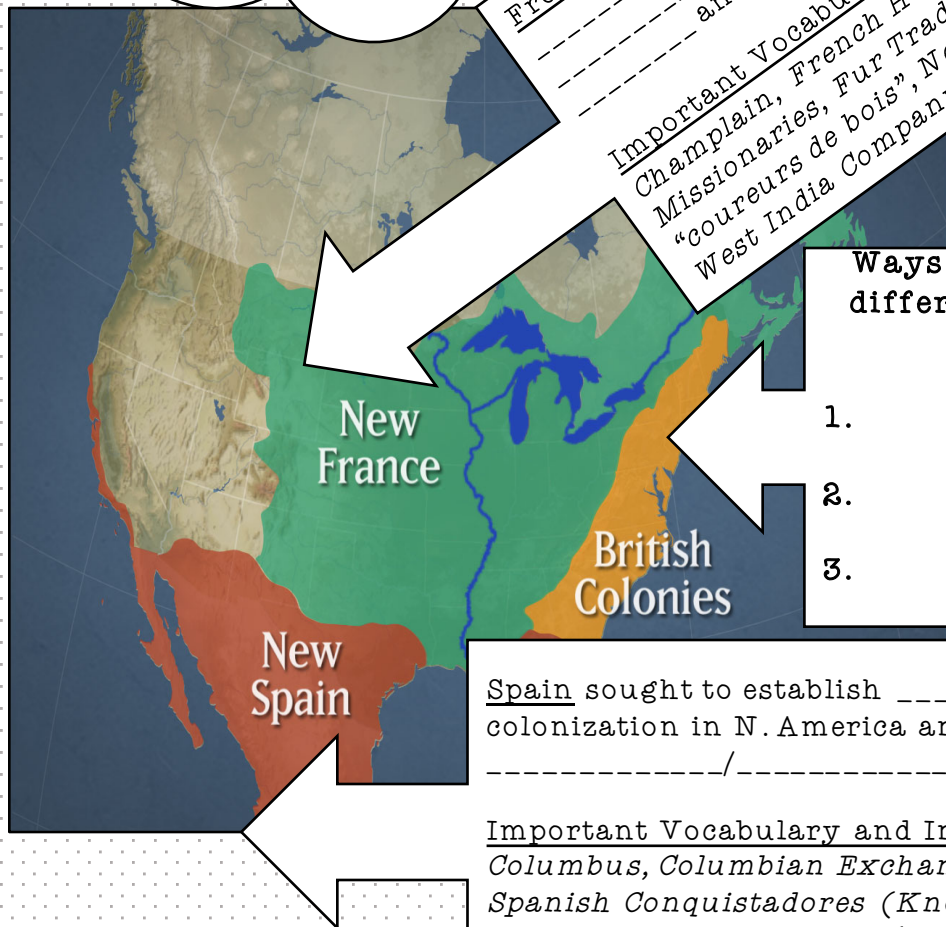
Important Vocabulary and Individuals: Samuel de Champlain, French Huguenots, Catholic Jesuit Missionaries, Fur Trading Economy, Huron Alliance, "coureurs de bois", New York, New Amsterdam, Dutch West India Company

Ways English colonizers were different from their European rivals:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Spain sought to establish _____ control over colonization in N. America and to _____/_____ the Native population.

Important Vocabulary and Individuals: Christopher Columbus, Columbian Exchange, Treaty of Tordesillas, Spanish Conquistadores (Know Examples!), Encomienda System, Saint Augustine (1565), Mercantilism, Spanish Missionaries, Mestizos, Pueblo Revolt (Pope's Rebellion)

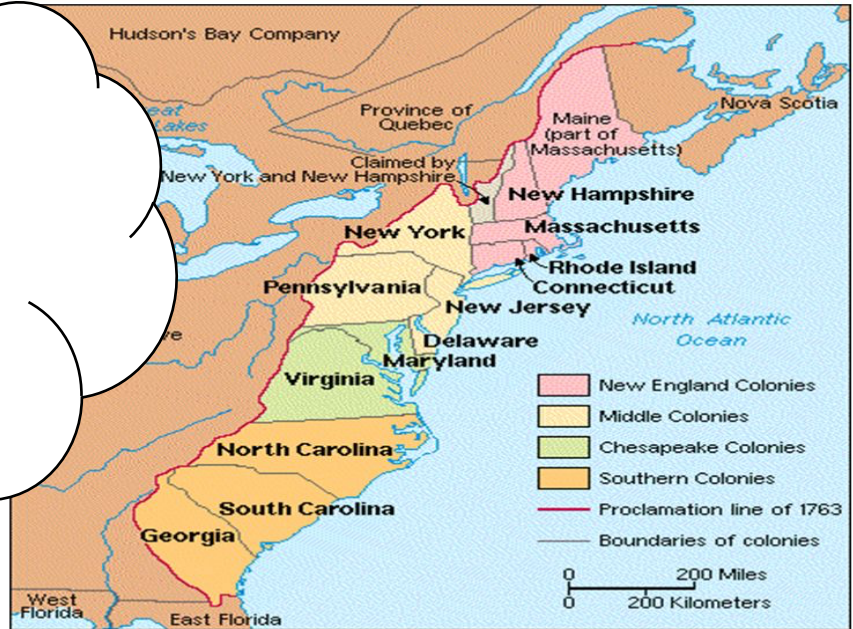


{ Big Idea }

Regional differences existed between the British colonies.

3 Reasons that account for the regional differences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



Colonial Region	Why was the colony founded? Give specifics on each colony if mentioned.	Colonial Society and Demographics	Colonial Religion	Colonial Economy	Important Vocabulary and Individuals (Listed – you know there will be more!)
New England Colonies					Pilgrims, Mayflower Compact, William Bradford, John Winthrop, Mass. Bay Co., Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, Halfway Covenant, Salem Witch Trials
Middle Colonies					William Penn, Quakers
Chesapeake Colonies					Jamestown (KNOW THE DATE 1607), Virginia Company, Starving Time, John Smith, John Rolfe, Bacon's Rebellion, Lord Baltimore, Act of Religious Toleration
Southern Colonies					

Development of a Colonial Identity

Directions: Use the Jocz video to describe the early religious and political developments in the English colonies.

Religious	Political

Early Conflicts with England

- **Mercantilist Laws:** _____
- **Navigation Acts:** _____
 - _____
 - **Molasses Act:** _____
- **Dominion of New England (1686):** _____
 - _____
 - **Sir Edmund Andros** _____
 - Overthrown during the _____
- **Westward Expansion**
 - The English colonists want to settle into a territory that is disputed (England and France). This territory is the _____.
 - England tries to restrict colonial expansion with the _____!

{ Big Idea }

Interactions with European settlers caused tremendous demographic and cultural changes amongst Native American and African communities.

Directions: After reviewing the Jocz Period 1 & 2 Review video, describe the pathway to slavery in the colonies (left) and the development of conflict with Native Americans and colonists.

The British-American System developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British controlled regions of the World.

European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between colonizers and native peoples.



Period 3 [1754-1800]

- Go to <http://www.apushexplained.com/period-3-explained-1754-1800.html>
- Scroll all the way down to the bottom until you see APUSH Period 4 Key Concepts Reviewed!
- Watch the video. Then in this box write a one paragraph summary of the time period.

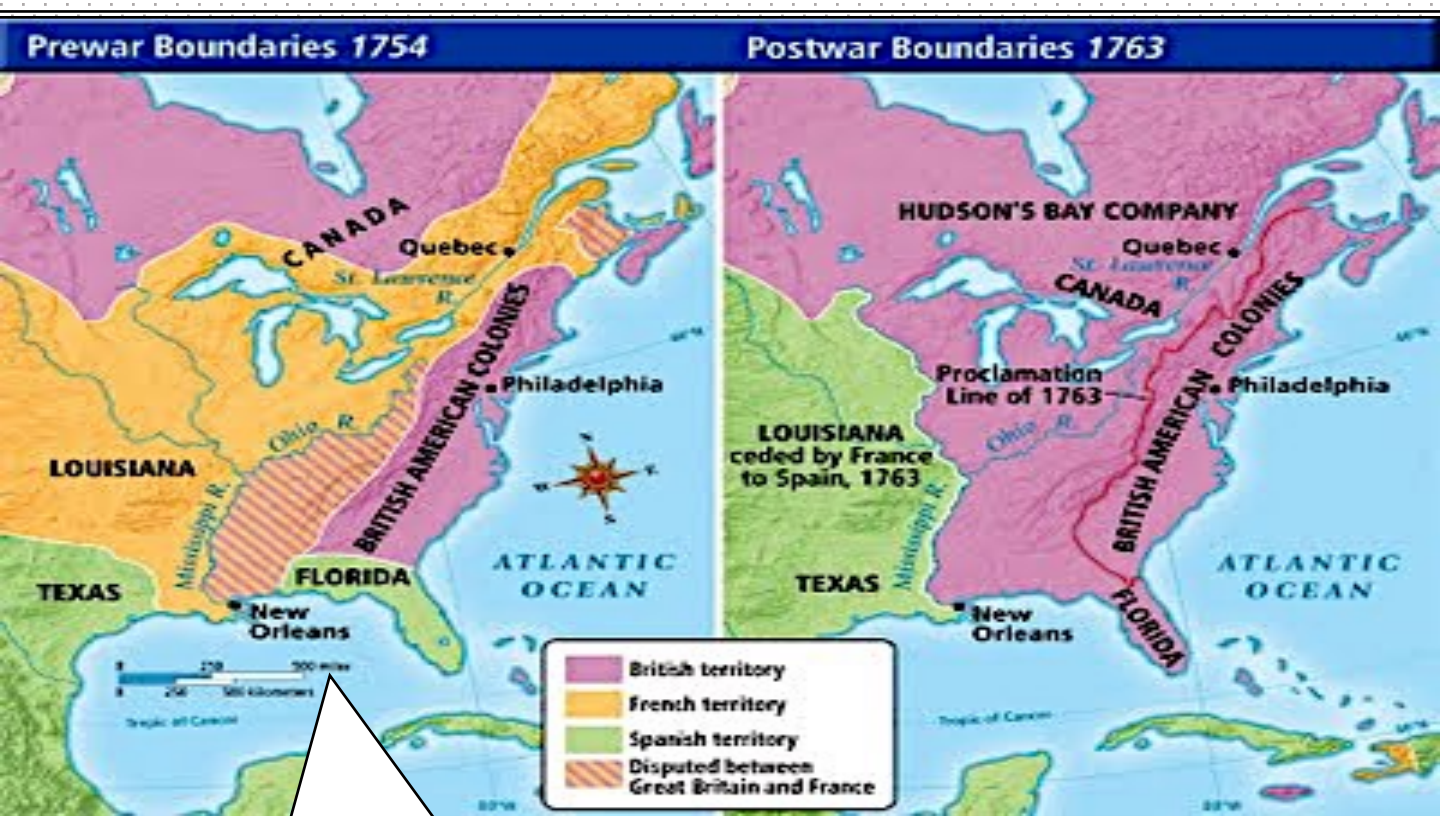
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1.

2.

3.

The French and Indian War (1756 – 1763)



1763 is a turning point
in APUSH because...

After the turning point in 1763, Britain ends its period of _____ by instituting a number of actions against the colonists.

Directions: List the British actions below. Then list/ describe the colonist's reactions. If you come to a term(s) you do not understand, be sure to define them!

British Actions	Colonial Reactions



The American Revolution (1763-1783)

Slow movement to the American Revolution

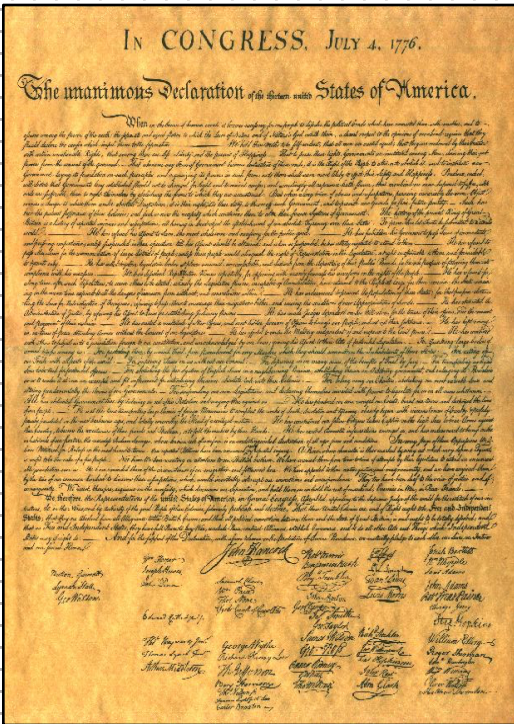
- Inspiration of _____ ideas, colonial elites, and role of grassroots movements.

Reasons the colonies won the war

- Home-field advantage, French assistance, superior leadership

Creation of new government structures.

- Fear of strong centralized power, based upon Enlightenment principals



Brief Timeline

- 1763 - Proclamation line of 1763
1764 - Sugar Act
1765 - Stamp Act; Sons of Liberty formed
1770 - Boston massacre
1773 - Tea Act; Boston Tea Party
1774 - Intolerable Acts; First Continental Congress
1775 - Lexington and Concord; Battle of Bunker Hill
1776 - Common Sense published by Thomas Paine; Declaration of Independence
1777 - British surrender at Saratoga
1781 - Articles of Confederation approved; General Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown
1783 - Treaty of Paris ends war, grants American independence; Newburgh conspiracy of American army officers

SOCIAL/POLITICAL IMPACTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- Political: colonial elite still in charge, some states eliminate property requirements for voting
- International: France, Latin America, Haiti
- Women: "republican motherhood", Abigail Adams – "Remember the ladies", lack of political rights
- African Americans: gradual emancipation in the north (Penn. Gradual Emancipation Law), slavery protected in Constitution
- Native Americans: no protection from American settlers

Now we need a new,
effective government!

New Government Structure

Based upon these ideas:

John Locke, Rousseau, Enlightenment, Thomas Paine's "Common Sense", Declaration of Independence, etc.

Constitutional Convention (1787) meets for the purpose of revising the 55 delegates sent "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation"

- Very quickly they decided to create an entirely new stronger central government

Articles of Confederation: 1st national government of the United States

Government could:

Conduct foreign policy, borrow money, make treaties

Created a WEAK central government with limited power

- Unicameral congress
- No executive branch or court system
- No power to tax
- Could not regulate trade

Other Problems

- 9 votes out of 13 to pass laws
- All states regardless of size
- had one vote
- All 13 states must agree to amend the Article

Overall, just too weak!

- Shays Rebellion
- Whiskey Rebellion

Constitutional Compromises over Representation

James Madison introduced the _____ Plan (Large State Plan)

- Bicameral (2 house) legislature
- Representation would be based on population size

Roger Sherman introduced:

- Bicameral legislature
 - Upper house (Senate) 2 reps per state
 - Lower house (House of Reps) based on population

_____ Plan was favored by the small states

- Unicameral (1 house) legislature
- Each state would have equal representation

Constitutional Compromises over Slavery – Debate over whether slaves should be counted in state population

• 3/5th Compromise: slaves would be counted 3/5 of a person when deciding representation in the House of Reps.

- Slave trade allowed to continue until 1808
- Although the word "slave" or "slavery" was not used in the Constitution, the institution of slavery was very much protected by the original document

Ratifying the Constitution

Federalists believed:

Outcome:

Anti-Federalists believed:

Stuff You Should Know About the Constitution

- The Constitution set up a government based upon popular sovereignty
- Power is in the hands of the people
- Separation of powers between the 3 branches
- The Constitution set up a division of power between the national and state government (Federalism)
- Constitution would be "the supreme law of the land"
- Presidents would not be elected directly by the voters: wanted to limit excessive popular influence
- Feared too much democracy would lead to mob rule
- Created the electoral college

Important: Disagreements arose over the new nation's political, economic, and social identity.

Domestic Disagreements			Foreign Disagreements	
Alexander Hamilton's Financial Program 1. Assumption Plan 2. Excise Taxes 3. High Tariffs 4. National Bank	_____ : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Favor a strong central government• Favor manufacturing• Favor a "loose" interpretation of the Constitution	Leads to the establishment of POLITICAL PARTIES AND FEDERAL v. STATE Governments	French Revolution (1789) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• France's War with Europe• Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)• Citizen Genet• XYZ Affair• Quasi War• Convention of 1800	Federalist Favored England
	_____ : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Favor a weak central government• Favor agriculture• Favor a "strict" interpretation of the Constitution		British Drama <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treaty of Paris issues• Jay's Treaty (1794)• Spanish Drama Pinckney's Treaty Washington's Farewell Address <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No Permanent alliances• No Political parties	

Period ends with the
REVOLUTION OF 1800: First peaceful
transfer of political power between
parties

Period 4: 1800-1848

- Go to <http://www.apushexplained.com/period-4-explained-1800-1848.html>
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- Watch the video. Then in this box write a one paragraph summary of the time period.

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PERIOD 4: BIG IDEAS

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Important:
America is
expanding its
territory!

Reasons for WESTWARD EXPANSION

1. Natural population growth
2. Immigration _____ (Irish, German, English)
3. Transportation improvements
(_____)
4. Cotton production increases and slavery expands west.
(_____)
5. Threats removed from the continent
 - French: _____
 - British: _____
 - Spain: _____
 - Native American Defeats
 - Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)
 - First Seminole War (1816-1818)
 - Indian Removal Act (1830)
 - Worcester v. Georgia (1832)
 - Trail of Tears

Key Concept:

The United States will seek to expand its global presence by focusing its expansion on the North American continent and continuing to promote foreign trade.

- _____ (1803) doubled size of U.S. without war
- _____ (1801-1805) Rather than pay tribute - war
- _____ preserved American neutrality
- _____ (1817) Great Lakes disarmament agreement between England and US
- _____ (1818) joint occupation of Oregon (US and England), Louisiana Territory northern limit to 49th parallel, shared Newfoundland fishing
- _____ (Florida Purchase Treaty) Spain sells _____ to the U.S.
- _____ (1823) no more colonization in Western Hemisphere and nonintervention in European affairs.
- _____ (1836) Texas annexation controversy
- _____ (1844) James K. Polk and "Manifest Destiny"
- Oregon "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight", _____ annexed
- _____ (1846-48) Ends with Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo



Acquiring new territory needs to
new _____ (PRIDE!)



CULTURAL NATIONALISM: Patriotic themes in art

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM: American System by Henry Clay

1. National Bank of the United States:
2. Protective Tariff of 1816: protect American industry and help fund transportation improvements.
3. Internal Transportation Improvements (Erie Canal, Cumberland Road)

POLITICAL NATIONALISM: Only **ONE** political party Democratic-Republican

- Era of _____
- The party does adopt some Federalist ideas
- There will be disputes during this period. (Tariff, slavery, etc.)

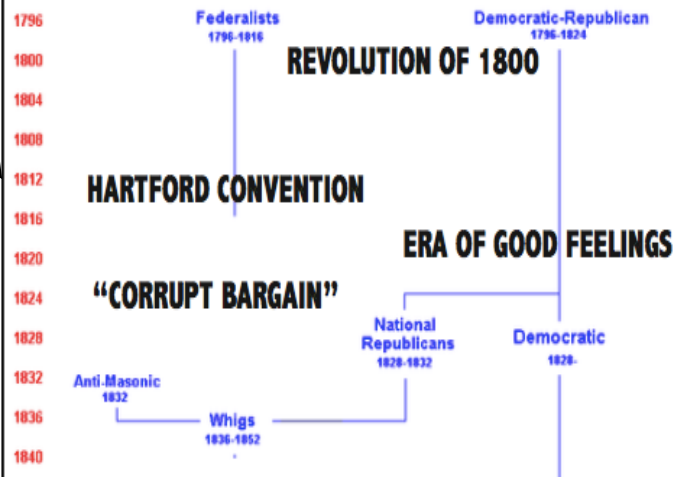
PERIOD 4: POLITICS

TURNING POINT! -

- 1st peaceful transition of power (political parties switch)
- **Era of Good Feelings** (Election of 1816 to Panic of 1819): One political party, Federalist gone
 - **Factions** within the Republican party reveal tensions
 - **Election of 1824** - " " John Quincy Adams becomes President following a disputed election.
 - **Age of the Common Man**: new state suffrage laws allowed more **WHITE MEN** to vote
 - **Election of 1828**: Election of _____
 - Rise of _____ **two party system** under Jackson:
 - **Democrats vs. Whigs** (major disputes over the bank, veto power of Jackson)

LEFT OUT:

- WOMEN:** _____ Women's place was in the domestic sphere.
- _____ women should raise good young citizens
 - _____ (1848): Declaration of Rights and Sentiments
 - **AFRICAN AMERICANS**: Proslavery arguments, racism in North and South
 - **NATIVE PEOPLE**: Native resistance met by forced removal



DEVELOPMENT OF THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM

PERIOD 4: SECTIONALISM

State governments will resist the authority of the federal government at various times:

- **North:** _____ (1814): New England Federalist consider possible secession
 - War was over, Federalist fade away
- **South:** _____ (1828-1833): South Carolina votes to nullify the Tariff of 1828 & 1832
 - Jackson orders federal troops & Compromise Tariff of 1833 ("Olive Branch and the Sword")

SUPREME COURT ACTUALLY INCREASES THE POWER OF THE FED!

- John Marshall - Federalist judge
- Marbury v. Madison (1803) _____
- _____: 2nd Bank of the U.S. is constitutional
- _____: state do not regulate interstate commerce, FEDERAL does!

AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

- **LIFE UNDER SLAVERY**
 - Extended families, surrogate families
 - Slave spiritual and the importance of religion (2nd Great Awakening)
- **SLAVERESISTANCE**
 - Sabotage, runaway, slowdowns - Rebellions
 - Denmark Vesey (1822) betrayed
 - _____ (1831) - Stricter slave codes passed
- **ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT IN NORTH**
 - Free Black population
 - David Walker "An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" 1829
 - American Colonization Society - send freed slaves to Africa
 - William Lloyd Garrison American Anti-Slavery Society, The Liberator

Write down some of the important examples of sectionalism Jocz describes:

Regional (Sectional) Identity of the South

Regional (Sectional) Identity of the North

LASTLY: 2nd Great Awakening leads to Reform Movements we will see continued into the Progressive Era!

Period 5: 1844 - 1877

- Go to <http://www.apushexplained.com/period-4-explained-1800-1848.html>
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Period 5 – Key Concept 5.1
*The idea of **Manifest Destiny** and the movement west will have a variety of economic, political, and social consequences.*

Large #'s of Immigrants in the 1840's

Irish

Germans

Nativism

Reasons:

*Took jobs from "native" Americans
 Would outvote "native" Americans
 Ruin American Anglo culture
 Many were Roman Catholics*

Know-Nothing Party:

Nativists

Advocated for immigration restrictions

America is becoming ethnically and culturally diverse

Manifest Destiny!

Nativist ideas go hand in hand with the enthusiasm for territorial expansion.

Enthusiasm is based on:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Belief in the idea of Manifest Destiny:

- 1.
- 2.

Sidebar: As new territories are admitted into the Union, becomes a central issue!

Westward Expansion

Reasons People Moved West:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENNCOURAGED WESTWARD SETTLEMENT!

How?

- Pacific Railway Act:
- Homestead Act:

DRAMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF WESTWARD EXPANSION

Decline of Buffalo Population

- Reasons why:
- Soil erosion and land degradation:

THE EXPANSION OF THE U.S. LED TO CONFLICT WITH NATIVE AMERICANS

Examples:

- Sand Creek Massacre (1864):
- Battle of Little Big Horn (1876):

Native Americans were expected to assimilate into white society and/ or move to reservations

- DAWES ACT:



Period 5 – Key Concepts 5.2

- The N and S will continue to develop into two distinct societies that will have difficulty trusting one another.
- The idea of Manifest Destiny and the movement West will once again bring up the divisive issue of slavery in the territories.
- Sectionalism will increasingly become a problem in the 1840's and 1850's.
- Efforts to compromise will ultimately fail to decrease sectional tension.

Conflict caused by territory expansion:

Impact of the Mexican-American War

1850's Challenges to Territorial Expansion

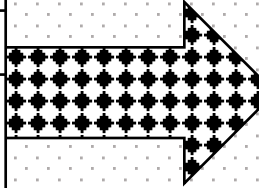
Wilmot Proviso:

Ostend Manifesto:

Compromise of 1850:

1. CA was admitted as a free state
2. No slave trade in Washington, D.C.
3. Popular sovereignty in rest of territory on slavery issue
4. Stricter Fugitive Slave Laws

Gadsden Purchase:



Attempts at compromise over slavery ultimately fail to reduce sectional tensions

Compromise of 1850:

_____ sparks controversy in the North – Northerners didn't want to have to comply with _____

- Personal Liberty Laws
- Vigilance Committees

Kansas - Nebraska Act

Kansas - Nebraska Act (1854):

- Repeals the Missouri Compromise of 1820 by potentially opening up slavery North of 36° 30'
 - HUGE OPPOSITION IN THE NORTH!
 - Republican party forms; Whigs disappear
 - GAVE SOUTH AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND SLAVERY

Sectionalism Increases

Bleeding Kansas:

Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)

- African Americans are not _____
- Slaves are _____ and cannot be taken away without due process
- Congress could not ban slavery (MO compromise was _____)

BREAKDOWN OF COMPROMISE

_____ hopes to spark a slave revolt in 1859 by seizing the federal arsenal at _____.

- South is outraged and one of the immediate causes of secession

TURNING POINT: _____ - why?

THE END OF THE SECOND PARTY SYSTEM:

Period 5 – Key Concepts 5.2

The N and S will continue to develop into two distinct societies that will have difficulty trusting one another as a result of:

1. Regional economic changes
2. Demographic changes
3. Cultural differences

Distinct Societies

	North	South
Economy		
Demographic		
Cultural		

Northern Abolitionist Movement

Even in the 1840's-1850's abolitionists remained a minority in the North

- However, the movement gradually became much more visible and vocal
 - _____ was one of the founders of the _____ (1833) and published "The Liberator" (1831)
 - Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1852) increases support for the abolitionist movement in the North
- Calls for violence to the actual outbreak of violence
 - David Walker "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" (1829) called for violent uprising to end slavery
 - _____ in 1831 kills people in Virginia
 - _____ at Harpers Ferry in 1859

Southerners increasingly defended slavery as a positive good

- Pro-slavery argument by George Fitzhugh and John C. Calhoun
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 - Racial Stereotyping
- Gag resolution (1836-1844): Ban on anti-slavery petitions being discussed in Congress

Tensions within the Union

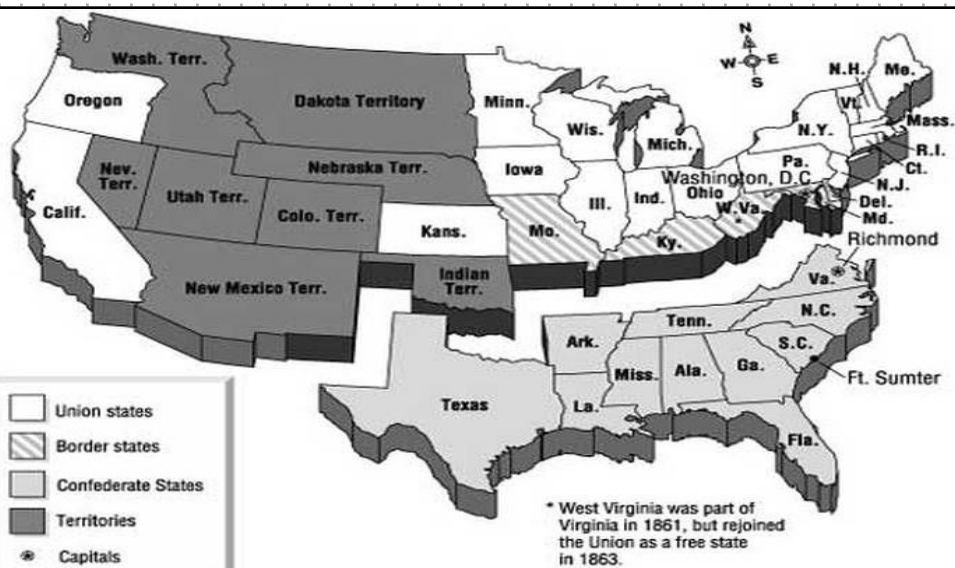
- Emphasis on _____
- Theory of nullification: _____
 - VA and Kentucky Resolutions (1798) attempt to ignore Alien and Sedition Acts
 - South Carolina Exposition and Protest (1828) over the tariff in 1828

Northern Distrust of the South

Southern Distrust of the North



The Civil War



Confederacy was initially successful

- Southern advantages:

SO, why does the Union win the war?

Key Union Victories *List and describe*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

After _____, the war changes to also become one about slavery.

Total War Strategy: destroy Southern environment and infrastructure!



Mobilizing for War

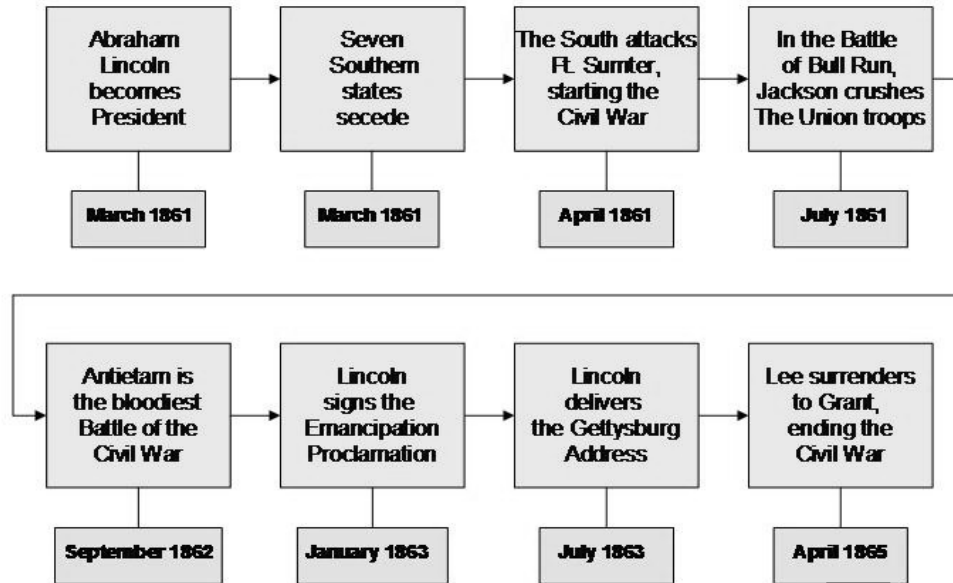
Both the Union and Confederacy adopted Conscription laws

- These were unfair to the _____

Northern Laws:

Both Union and Confederacy opposed Presidents in different ways.

THE CIVIL WAR – A Timeline



THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION CHANGED THE PURPOSE OF THE WAR

Impact:

- Strengthened the _____ cause of the North
- Not just a war against _____, now against _____
- Helped keep Europe from giving full diplomatic support to the Confederacy
- Gave new African American soldiers for Union army

Limits:

- North had no authority in the South and it did not apply to border states



Beginning Reconstruction

The Civil War ends with General Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse in April 1865.

BUT! How will we pick up the pieces and put the Union back together?

Wartime Reconstruction by President Lincoln in 1863:

Proclamation of Amnesty & Reconstruction

- Southern states may rejoin the Union once 10% of state voters (those who voted in election of 1860) pledge loyalty to Union

- They must accept emancipation

- Lenient policy: easy on south

Wade-Davis Plan

- Required 50% of the voters from 1860 to take an "iron clad" oath of allegiance

- Tougher plan: excluded those who aided the Confederacy

• Wade-Davis plan "pocket-vetoed" by Lincoln

By 1866, Northern Republicans in Congress are angry when former Southern Confederate officials are returned to office.

- They want a **stricter** version of Reconstruction (Congressional Reconstruction)
- Important to know transition of Reconstruction policy between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

LINCOLN IS ASSASSINATED

- Southern Senator from Tennessee, Democrat Andrew Johnson becomes president
 - Recognizes the 10% Lincoln governments
 - Disfranchisement (loss of vote)
- All states must ratify the 13th Amendment (ratified Dec. 1865): abolished slavery
- Johnson ends up pardoning most of the former Confederate leaders
 - Southern planters reestablish political control of southern politics

Congress is still at odds with President Johnson - this ultimately leads to his _____.

Per the Tenure of Office Act: the Senate must approve of any dismissal of a cabinet member or general.

- Johnson removed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton
 - House votes for his impeachment - but ultimately are one vote short of conviction

_____ take over

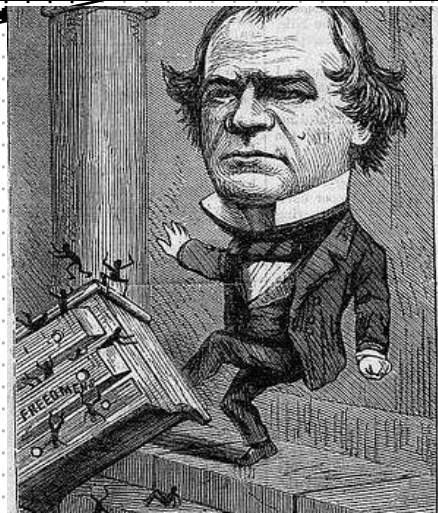
Reconstruction policy from Johnson

- Johnson vetoes Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bill of 1866
- Congress overrides Johnson's vetoes - 1st time in U.S. History
 - Changed the balance of power between Congress and the Presidency
- Reconstruction Act of 1867:

Congress determines readmission requirements

- New state constitutions and ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.

What were the successes of Radical Reconstruction?



Ending Reconstruction

RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

13TH

14TH

15TH

KEY IDEAS:

THE 13TH AMENDMENT ABOLISHED SLAVERY, BRINGING ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR'S MOST DRAMATIC SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, BUT THE EXPLOITATIVE AND SOIL-INTENSIVE SHARECROPPING SYSTEM ENDURED FOR SEVERAL GENERATIONS

ALTHOUGH CITIZENSHIP, EQUAL PROTECTION AND VOTING RIGHTS WERE GRANTED TO AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS, THE RIGHTS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS WERE RESTRICTED:

Rights restricted:

- Segregation: _____ laws
- Local political tactics: _____ were used to disenfranchise African American voters
- Violence: KKK

Supreme Court decisions:

- PLESSY V. FERGUSON (1896): segregation was constitutional as long as it was
- Civil Rights Cases (1883): discrimination was allowed if done by individuals or private businesses.

Reconstruction Falls Apart

Southern Resistance

North's Waning Resolve

*Reconstruction Ends with the Election of 1876/ Compromise of 1877.
What was the Compromise of 1877 and why does it end Reconstruction?*

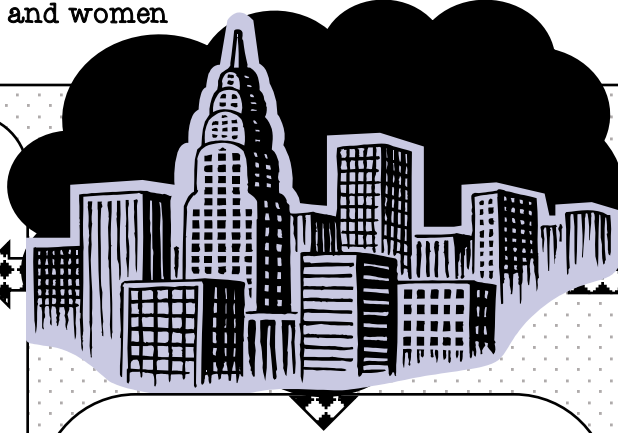
Period 6: 1865 - 1898

- Go to <http://www.apushexplained.com/period-6-explained-1865-1898.html>
- Scroll all the way down to the bottom until you see APUSH Period 6 Key Concepts Reviewed!
- Watch the video and complete the graphic organizers. Then in this box write a one paragraph summary of the time period.

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INDUSTRIALIZATION

- Large scale _____ change
- Tremendous _____ change
- Improved _____ networks
- Business seeking to maximize the exploitation of a growing labor force and natural resources
- Industrialization and urbanization brought new _____ for immigrants and workers
 - New career opportunities developed (in spite of social prejudice) for African Americans and women



RISE OF BIG BUSINESS

Business industry leaders such as _____ (steel) and _____ (oil) sought to dominate their respective industries through a variety of techniques:

_____ Controlling all competition in a particular industry. Consolidating all competitors to monopolize a market.

_____ Control all aspects of manufacturing- from extracting raw materials to selling the finished product

In order to eliminate or reduce competition business leaders sought to establish

Business leaders defended their wealth with ideas such as

- Advocated for laissez faire policies

THE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

Internal:

- Settlers seeking opportunities on the frontier head west
- Mass movement of people to _____ areas (jobs)
- African Americans moving out of the south into northern cities ("Great Migration")

External:

- Large scale immigration from China (Chinese Exclusion Act 1883 will change this)
- Post 1880:

_____ from southern and eastern Europe (Russia, Italy, Poland, etc.)

- Largely settle in urban areas

RESPONSE TO CHANGING IMMIGRATION
As a result of these new immigrants there was a rise in _____

Attempts to limit immigration:

- _____ (1882)
- American Protective Association = _____ group made up of American Protestants
- _____ proposed to keep southern and eastern European immigrants out

CHALLENGES OF URBANIZATION AND IMMIGRATION

- Cities were often divided among classes, races, ethnicities, and cultures
- Low wages and dangerous working conditions kept many workers in extreme poverty
- Contrast between the poor and the wealthy who enjoyed lives of "conspicuous consumption"
- _____ housing was common (documented by Jacob Riis "How the Other Half Lives")
- _____ increasingly became a problem
- Immigrants attempted to both _____ (i.e. learn English) and maintain their own unique cultural identities
- _____ dominated city life by exchanging welfare services and jobs for political support
 - Ex.) _____

WHILE INDUSTRIALIZATION BROUGHT NUMEROUS OPPORTUNITIES TO WORKERS AND DRAMATICALLY EXPANDED THE WORK FORCE, LOW WAGES AND DANGEROUS WORKING CONDITIONS CONTINUED TO BE A PROBLEM.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES: "THE NEW SOUTH"

- There was an attempt at _____ the southern economy
 - Increase in the number of _____ factories
- The south remained dependent on _____
- Tenant farming and _____ continued to be the predominant labor system of the southern economy
 - Especially _____ laborers in post Reconstruction south

The Gilded Age

- Gilded = covered or highlighted with gold or something of a golden color; having a pleasing or showy appearance that conceals something of little worth.
- Industrialization looks good on the outside, but there are many problems underneath.

While industrialization brought numerous opportunities to workers and dramatically expanded the work force, low wages and dangerous working conditions continued to be a problem.

WORKERS ORGANIZE

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>_____ (1869)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ opened the union to all workers (skilled & unskilled workers; women & African Americans) Decline following Haymarket Riot in 1886 | <p>_____ (1886)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the leadership of _____ Focused on skilled workers Focus on "bread & butter" issues: wages, working conditions By 1900, it was the largest union |
|--|---|

The lives of farmers was also changing as they had to adapt to mechanized agriculture and dependence on powerful railroad companies.

Problems for farmers:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Farmers organize

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>_____ organized social and educational activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbied state legislatures for reforms | <p>_____ Founded in Texas (1870s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluded blacks (Colored Farmers Alliance) Ignored tenant farmers |
|--|--|

Significant 3rd Party: Populist Party

- Election of 1896
 - Cross of Gold Speech
- Platform:
 - 1) Government ownership of railroads
 - 2) Free & unlimited coinage of silver (increase \$\$\$ supply)
 - 3) Graduated income tax (rich pay more)
 - 4) Direct election of senators
 - 5) Use of initiatives and referendums, secret ballot

Government Intervention

_____ called the era the "Gilded Age"

- Below the surface things are not as good as they seem

Laissez faire philosophy prevented the government from actively regulating the economy

Start of Government Regulation

- Grange Movement: Munn v. Illinois ruled that states could regulate railroads
- Wabash Case (1886) states cannot regulate interstate commerce
 - Leads to passage of _____ (1887)
- _____ Outlawed trusts & other monopolies that fix prices & restrained trade
 - Used _____ labor unions

Evaluating the Labor Movement

Successes

- Workers did form local and national unions that did directly _____
- Beginning of a national labor union movement and rise of union leadership (Eugene Debs, Mother Jones)

Failures

- _____ (1892): Workers at Carnegie's steel plant are defeated
- _____ (1894): President Cleveland uses the army and court injunction to defeat the strike
- Divisions between skilled vs. unskilled workers, ethnic and racial groups
- Hostility from corporations, _____



Addressing Social Challenges of the Gilded Age

- _____ Belief that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help out those less fortunate – Andrew Carnegie "Wealth"
- _____ movement sought to relieve urban poverty and provide assistance to immigrants – Jane Addams Hull House in Chicago
- _____ challenged the dominant corporate ethic; Christians had a responsibility to deal with urban poverty
- Socialist Party and other organizations challenged capitalism
- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) sought to secure the right to vote for women (suffrage)
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt
- Various African American leaders sought to advance the cause of civil rights
 - _____ African Americans should acquire vocational skills to gain self-respect and economic security; Established Tuskegee Institute
 - _____ active in women's rights movement and in the campaign against lynching
 - _____ Complete equality, NAACP

EFFORT TO REFORM THESE PROBLEMS WILL EVENTUALLY LEAD TO A MOVEMENT KNOWN AS THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN THE 1890S